

SWELLINGS OF THE NECK, where acute and not associated with mumps, suggests some throat affection. If chronic they suggest tuberculosis.

FLUSHING OF THE FACE, if not caused by violent exercise, suggests fever, and should be reported.

ANY KIND OF ERUPTION, especially if accompanied by a rise of temperature, should be reported immediately to the physician and the child sent home until allowed to return by the medical inspector's ruling.

FREQUENT REQUESTS TO GO OUT may indicate trouble of some sort with the bowels, kidneys, or bladder.

NERVOUS SPASMS OR CONVULSIONS should be referred to the medical inspector. Feeble-minded children should be sent to the State school provided for this class of unfortunate children.

Methods for Testing the Eyesight and Hearing, for Use by Teachers.

The directions prepared by the Massachusetts State Board of Health and made a part of the laws of that State are simple, clear, and concise. They are as follows:

TO TEST THE EYESIGHT.

Hang the Snellen test letters (see Fig. 3) in a good, clear light (side light preferred), on a level with the head. Place the child twenty feet from the letters, one eye being covered with a card held firmly against the nose, without pressing on the covered eye, and have him read aloud, from left to right, the smallest letters he can see on the card. Make a record of the result. Children who have not learned their letters, obviously, can not be given this eyesight test until after they have learned them.

TO RECORD THE ACUTENESS OF EYESIGHT.

There is a number over each line of test letters, which shows the distance in feet at which these letters should be read by a normal eye. From top to bottom, the lines on the card are numbered respectively 50, 40, 30, and 20. At a distance of 20 feet the average normal eye should read the letters on the 20-foot line, and if this is done correctly, or with a mistake of one or two letters, the vision may be noted as 20/20, or normal. In this fraction the numerator is the distance in feet at which the letters are read, and the denominator is the number over the smallest line of letters read. If the smallest letters which can be read are on the 30-foot line, the vision will be noted as 20/30; if the letters on the 40-foot line are the smallest that can be read, the record will be 20/40; if the letters on the 50-foot line are the smallest that can be read, the record will be 20/50.

If the child can not see the largest letters, the 50-foot line, have him approach slowly until a distance is found where they can be seen. If five feet is the greatest distance at which they can be read, the record will be 5/50 (1/10 of normal).

Test the second eye, the first being covered with the card, and note the result, as before. With the second eye have the child read the letters from